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GOLD STREET FIRE!

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D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole mie and Robal departments are now completely stocked with the 2 sie and require etyles of Sentra and Schmerk Chorn-ivs, and their Custon department (second floor) with the reverse importations of Cassinakais, Vestinus, Continus, ac., s. Nos. 25, 250 and 250 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SELECANT CARRELISM.

SELECANT CARRELISM.

ELECANTER No. 60 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New SPRING STYLES of RICH VELVEY.

TARRELY, BRINSHIE, THEREFOL And INGRESS CARPITING.

Among the associment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of the Cross of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

RICH CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUNGHERY.
No. SO Brondway, opposite the St. Nicholas,
sing rich Velvet Carpeting from 11: to 14: per yard.
Rich Brossels Carpeting, from 2: to 10: per yard.
Rich Brossels Carpeting, from 7: to 9: per yard.
Rich Brossels Carpeting, from 7: to 9: per yard.
Rich Brossels Carpeting, from 6: to 8: per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6: to 8: per yard.
seth. Certain Materian, Mattresses, Ac., equally low
PETERSON & HUNGREY, No. 504 Broatway.

A CARD. In consequence of the store boint sightly damaged by the fire of Sarurasy might, the stock of the underwined will be arranged and ready for sale immediately. No delay will occur in filling orders, as the manufacturing will be done elsewhere until the store is repaired.

E. S. Mills, Nos. 60 and 62 Chambers st.

MARRIED, NOT MATED;
is now for salk at all the Bookstores.

Price One Pollst.

PURE CATAWRA WINES,

From the Vinewards of John D. Park, esq., Cincinnsti, Ohio, Park's Sparkling Catawas, being more generous, rich and fruity, is rapidly superseding the French Champagnes.

Fark's Still, Catawas, the rival of the German Hock Wine, warranted only the pure juice of the grape.

The quality and importance of American Wines as the development of a new source of neithonal waith is fast assuming its true position. We refer to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute, for the very flattering report received by him from the French Horituchtural Society of Paris, relating to the Carawas Wines as well as for the opinion of the American Institute, whose Medal was awarded us at the Annual Fart the Crystal Palace in October list.

Barks & Park.

No. 304 Broadway, carner Duanest.

READE ST. OPENING .- The original 25 and 56 CEAT FORTERITS will issue, as usual, at HOLMER'S GALLERY out or Readest, and Broadway, until that event, when a notice of removal will appear, opening more extensive on the closs

RANKIN'S OLD STAND

Le now fully supplied with
SERSONALE UNDER-GARMENTS
SANDALE UNDER-GARMENTS
and Hoslery. The best goods at the lowest prices.
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 104 Bowery.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

JANES, BERRE & CO.,

No. 356 Breadway,

Manufacture all the approved kinds of Iron Bedsteads, and
have now rendy a large stock for the Spring trade. Some new
styles after French designs, and an invoice of Iralian Beds
y ry rich and showy, on commission.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS \$1 A YARD, at th

CARPET WARRHOUSE OF YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 561 Broadway, corner of Franklin st. A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR THE KITCHEN IS AN

important tiem to housekeepers, and to know where to ge exactly what is wanted is equally important. Call at Laves, Bween & Co.'s.

No. 556 Broadway.

and you will find Reasters, Boilers, Griddrens, Griddles, Pots, Saucepans, and every article of Cooking Apparatus, as wall as Refrigerators, Mest Safes, Wooden and Tin Ware, warranted of bust quality and at reasonable prices. We are requested to call attention to the sale of

three new, modern Brick Dwellings, Nos. 218, 220 and 222
Bergen st., between Bond and Nevins, Bracklyn, 10 be sold by
James Colk, To-Day, (Wednesday,) at the Merchants Exchange, \$3.50 may ramedn on each house.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rosh is being maile to KELTY
a FURGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace
and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in

THE METROPOLITAN THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSTRUME COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway,
Cother of Pinest,
Cash Capital, \$300,000
James Loainter Granam, President,
EDWARD A. Starmeray, Secretary.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES s'and preeminant above all competition. A suite of elegan private apartments for applying his famous Dvs., the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wics and Touprais are perfection itself. Wholesaid and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Autor House.

HERNIA.-ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDES TO MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure TRUS. Also the Fair of the American positive awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1800. References as to its appearonty—Professors VALLYTIN MOTT, WILLIAM PARKER and John M. CANNOCHAN. All STIM tensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cures by this Truss may be seen at Massa Co. s No. 2 Maiden line. New York, and Massa, Costlas & Co., No. 5 West sti-st., Circinsti, Onio. Open from 7 o'clock a. m. until 8 p. m.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- There are millions of ninute orifices in the saim. Through these, as the Ommestimelts under the band, it is conveyed to the sources of inflammation. In this way it rapidly relieves Asthms, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatians, and all Emptions and Uleers. Soid at the namefactories, No. 80 Maidenians, New York; and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggies, at Ele., files, and \$1 per

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs, - Batchelor's Wies - HAIR-DYE - Wies, - DATCHROUN S Wies and Tourness have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace-ful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for appring his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 235 Broadway.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 Canal-st., are a-ling GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCHES from \$50 to \$10 CURRONOMETERS, \$125 to \$256; ANCHORS, \$23 to \$75; LEPINI \$30 to \$40. SILVER WATCHES at all prices, from \$6 to \$60

PUBLISHE ROW IN THE BOWERY-ONE MAN SHOT. -At 9 o'clock last night a fight took place at No. 42 Bowery, between Councilman Kerrigan and two men named Patrick and John Mathews. Kerrigen it seems was the aggrieved party, and while in endeavoring to make his escape from the saloon was attacked by these men with knives and pistols. In a scuttle that ensued the weapon of Councilman Kerrigan went off, and took effect in the pelvis of Pat. Mathews. The Sixth Ward Police, hearing the report of the pistol, rushed into the barroom and arrested Capt. Kerrigan. He was taken to the Sixth Ward Station House, where he was locked up for the remainder of the evening on charge of assaulting Mathews.

Latest from Fort Laranie to March 1s. The intelligence is of a very gratifying character, and will do much to encourage trade during this reason. Gen. Harney las been heard from directly, and the news received that he has made peace with the Sioux Indiane, excepting one band of the Sanctonse, numbering eighty lodges. That band ranges on the borders of the Scoromers and Macdans. The Pawnees and Sioux are to make peace immediately. The Chevennes, Arrapahoes and Pawnees are also soon to smoke the pipe of peace. This will insure a general pacification of aimost all the tribes east of the mountains, and couth of the Mascari. Arrong the provisions in the treaty concluded by Gen. is are ageneral pasification of almost all tent of the mountains, and south of the Among the provisions in the treaty concluded Harney, is one which stipulates that the Indiana shall keep off the road. This is all that anceded to prevent future collisions. Gen. Harney has closed Maj. Twigs's agency at Fort Laramic. [St. Louis Dem., 18th.

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1866.

We shall print, for regular cuberribers, over 165,000 copies of THE WEELLY TRIPENA of this week. It is, without doubt-the best advertising medium, in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We caused undertake be return rejected Communications.

JOHN KELLEY, Webster—What State!

Governor Seward's Speech. The Great Speech of Governor Sawako on the Immediate Admission of Kanesa, is now ready, in pamphlet form.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 27.-The House bill to amend the Bount Land Law of 1855, so as to admit parole testimony, was passed. Adjenened.

House, April 22,-The Deficiency bill was up, and most of the Senate's amendments were rejected. A large number of River and Harbor Improvement bills were reported and referred to the Whole House. Ad-

The Meeting of the friends of Free Kansas in our city is to be held on the evening on the twenty-ninth inst., (next Tuesday,) not the 23d, as some journals have mistakenly announced.

The Senate of Massachusetts yesterday refused to meddle with the existing Liquor Law.

The first train of cars crossed the Mississippi on the Rock Island Bridge yesterday. We have now a continuous line of rails from New-York to Iowa

A communication in another column on the propriety and necessity of some pecuniary aid for the benefit of the old settlers in Kansas deserves attention. It is certain that those emigrants who, having gone to Kansas, have stood it out in spite of Border-Ruffianism and the inclement Winter, ought not to be allowed to suffer for the necessaries of life; and if there is such suffering as our correspondent represents-and he has ample means of information on the subject-provision ought to be at once made to relieve it.

This we know is a delicate matter, nor ought anything to be done that might tend to slacken the earnestness of the settlers in providing for themselves, which must be the great reliance in Kansas, as everywhere else. But to put people into condition to raise a crop, they must have something to eat in the mean time, and the necessary clothing and tools: and some moderate advances made at this critical moment, whether by way of loan or otherwise, might be the means of nerving many an orm for labor, and inspiring that hope and energy which every new settler so much needs. The directors of our various Aid Societies will do well, we think, to take this matter into consideration.

JUSTO A WORD.

When the battle is set, we who stand for Free Kansas will all pull together, and any one who now proclaims that he will have such a candidate, or won't have such another, is only damaging the man of his choice in case that choice should be ratified by a majority of his compatriots, or preparing a mortification for himself in case it should be overruled.

There is no warrant for a presumption that the Philadelphia Convention will nominate candidates who are not heartily and wholly with us on the great, controlling issue. And what more can any one require? Are we so sure of success that we can afford to disregard all considerations of popularity or availability? Nay: have we any meral right to overlook such considerations?

To us, the Cause is far above any man or clan. Our first question is, "Where is the man who can most probably lead the Republicans to victory and secure Kansas to Freedom?" That man, whatever his name or his antecedents, is our caudidate. We are willing to hear reasons why this or that person is likely to be stronger in the popular vote than others; but snything calculated to disaffect and alienate any portion of our compatriots, in case the nomination should be adverse to the writer's wishes or judgment, we are unwilling to publish and disinclined even to hear.

"OLD-LINE WHIGS."

Some tifteen or twenty highly respectable Kenuckisns, who belonged in its day to the highly respectable party termed Whig, held a meeting at Lexington on the 19th inst. and resolved that " the time has come for the reorganization of the Whig party, and for its reappearance on the important theater of political action." They plumply de-

"The old-line Whigs, as such, cannot consistently unite with any other existing party. They cannot join the Democratic party, because they do not approve its administrative policy. They cannot join the American party, because they believe its principles and spirit involve a menace against the securities of and spirit involve a menace against the securities of civil and religious liberty, and because, furthermore, that party has systematically introduced the alarming practice of subordinating the Judiciary to political and party influence and control. They cannot join the Re-publican party of the North, because it is a fanatical and sectional party, whose policy, if carried out, will shatter the Union in fragments and drench the land in fraternal blood."

-This manifecto, you perceive, is very mild in its opposition to the Democrats; polite, but decided in its hostility, to the Americans: and perfeetly savage in its denunciation of " the Republicans of the North." And wherefore! Was not a Kentucky Whig. (Dixon,) the first to propose plumply in Congress the repudiation of the Missouri Compact' Was not the entire vote of the Kentucky Whig Delegation in both Houses east for that most unwise and unjust measure? And now we propose to recover for Freedom what was so wickedly, treacherously wrested from her and handed over to Slavery-to restore to Free Labor what Henry Clay and the Kentuckians of 1820 united in guaranteeing to her-and for this we are stigmatized as a "fanatical and sectional party, whose policy will shatter the Union in fragments and drench the land in fraternal blood. Who will shatter it, old friends? We certainly. will not if our policy is triumphant: we shall be under no temptation to do so. And do you mean to say that you will " shatter the Union" if the policy of Slavery Restriction originated by Jefferson, and sanctioned by Washington. Monroe and Clay shall predominate? If not you, who are to

But the "old-line Whige" propose to hold a National Presidential Convention at Louisville on the 4th of July next. All right: It is very close that the Know-Neibrog game is nearly played out. and it is very well that "old-line" Wilggery | Leaster the United States District Judge, claim | conveniences of public travel has shown herself ex-

right out!

'shatter the Union" on such a pretext ' Speak

should open its withered arms to welcome some of the prodigals, on their return from playing it. Since they are so ignorant and prejudiced with regard to Republicanism, it is every way advisable that they resolve to continue "old-line" Whigs. Though they will probably de little good in that connection, they are not likely to do much harm, so long as they remain faithful in their votes to their professions, and do not make Whig principles a mere cover for their underhand support of the Democratic" or the "American" party. But, while setting forth many good propositions in a platform, we are sorry to see them insert among them the following:

That the Constitution vests in Congress no legislative power over Slavery or any other domestic institution of the States, that new States formed out of the Territories of the United States, having adequate can plying with the just requirements of the Constitu-tion and laws, ought to be admitted into the Union on a feeting of equality with other States, with or with-our Slavery, as the good people thereof, being citizens of the United States, may in their municipal charac-ter, be pleased to ordain; that all agitation of the Slavery question, whether in States or Territories, should cause in Congress, and the existing laws should be acquireded in by all lovers of the peace of the Union.

-Here are two very grave questions shabbily evaded-1. "Would's State in which one man owned all the rest of the inhabitants have truly a Republican government,' which the Federal Constitution requires of New States " We hold that it would not-that Russia or Turkey is as truly a republic as is any State wherein the larger number are slaves. 2. "Does it make no difference that a 'new State' is founded on territory from which Slavery has, by law and compact, been expressly excluded forever?" A little further on, these old-line Whigs" take ground strongly against the repudiation of public debte; then why do they evade an expression of their opinion as to the repudiation of public compacts?

-The solemn truth is that the "old-line Whig" party, where it is not a swindle is a shadow. We would like to state the fact less abruptly, but that were to disguise or dilute the truth. Messrs, Washington Hunt & Co. tried the "old-line Whig" dodge in this State last Fall; but while they talked Whig openly, they secretly worked Know-Nothing with all their might. Messrs. George Evans, W. G. Crosby and Co. played the same game in Maine; but all their votes, as soon as secured, were turned over to the support of Sham Democracy, Rum and Slavery. There was an "old-line Whig" ticket in New-Hampshire and a brother of it in Connecticut at the late elections; but we have heard no "old line Whig" boast of the number of votes received by either. Senator J. C. Jones of Tennessee proclaims himself an "old-line Whig," and in effect urges his friends to vote the Pierce ticket; and even The Express wonders "why the Northern Whig 'party was broken up" to establish the Republican, when The Express's editors had crept out of that same Whig party some time before this, and given their votes and best exertions to the Know-Nothing tickets. This is a slippery world, and one of its most slippery ingredients is an "old-line Whig."

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.

The case of the Cincinnati fugitives, which not long since attracted so much attention, is not yet finally laid upon the shelf. Two proceedings grow ing out of it are now on foot in Cincinnati. The first is of an entirely novel character, being no other than a demur on the part of the United States as to paying, and a scrutiny into, the little bill which has been presented at Washington for services, or pretended services, rendered to the United States in the matter of that rendition. Hitherto this sort of bills, even to a much heavier amount, have been paid without hesitation or inquiry, the Administration making a sort of ostentation of its total regardlessness of expense when the Fugitive Slave law was to be carried out. What are a few dollars, more or less, compared with the salvation of the Union? How it happened that the very moderate demand presented to the treasury in this case, of only from thirty to forty thousand dollars, should have excited any suspicions, it is difficult to tell. Moderate it must be considered, compared with the expenses incurred in the average of such cases; and suppose there had been a little cheating-much must pardoned to the spirit of slave-catching, by which persons are induced to engage in such services. What are a few thousand dollars, more or less, compared with the danger of putting obstacles in the way of the execution of the Fugitive Slave

These obvious considerations falled, however, we know not why, to draw out the money, and instead of paying the bill the Treasury Department dispatched an agent to Cincinnati to investigate the subject. The result of that investigation, so far as it has become public, will be found in a letter from our Cincinnati correspondent. Mr. Pendery, the Commissioner, was a good deal applauded, while the rendition proceedings were pending before him, for the deliberation with which he conducted matters, for his readiness to grant time. for the patience with which he listened to the arguments of counsel, and the ample delay which he allowed himself before coming to a decision. It must be confessed, however, that the facts developed in the pending examination have an ugly look, as though all this delay was not so much due to the rights of the fugitives (respecting which it is probable that Mr. Pendery had made up his mind before he issued the warrant) as to a benevolent desire on the part of the Commissioner to afford the Deputy Marshals an opportunity to run up a comfortable bill. For that there was the more occarion, as it seems to have been a part of the arrangement that the whole face of their respective bills should by no means go into the pockets of the Deputies. On the contrary, a large part of these claims appears to have been bought up at a heavy discount, such as would have given a handsome profit to the purchasers had not payment of the bill rendered been so unaccountably refused. What connection there was between these ourchases, the appointment of a wholly unnecessary number of Deputy Marshals, and the time taken by Commissioner Pendery to come to a decision, are points not yet fully elucidated.

Meanwhile the Marshal is in trouble on one other core. It will be recollected that Judge Burgoyne if the Probate Court issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Marshal to bring the three slave children before him. To this writ the Marshal returned that he held the children under the proreedings in rendition, which he set up as a sufficient reason for not producing their bodies. The Judge, after argument, decided that this return was in sufficient, and ordered the bodies to be produced on a certain day; but before that day the Marshal gave them up to the claimant. Judge Burgoyne has lately committed the Marshal o jail for contempt in not obeying his writ. The Marshal has sued out a habeas corpus before

ing to be discharged from imprisonment on the ground that he was acting under Commissioner Pencery's authority, and was entitled to the custody of the children. Judge McLean decided in a former case, in which he released the Marshal who had been committed for contempt by the Supreme Court of Ohio, that an alleged fugitive could not be taken by habens corpus out of the hands of the Commissioner, who had a right to go on and decide the case. In the present case the habers corpus was not issued till the Commissioner had decided the case, the children being held not on the Commissioner's warrant, but on his certificate granted to the cisimant. Judge Leavitt will no doubt discharge the Marshal, but it is not so certain that Judge Burgoyne will be disposed to let the matter drop there.

PUNCH AND BONAPARTE.

Punch is improving. We do not mean the insidious mixture of that name, as to the variations of which we pretend to no personal knowledge; but good Mr. Punch, the tender husband o Judy, the kind master of Toby, and the enlightener of mankind. We lamented to our readers, some time ago, the damage the Russian war and the French alliance had been to him. The approach of the peace, and the secret dissatisfactions of the English people with the results of the Crimean campaign, are making him himself again. A slight "squeeze of the yellow," just a thought more of the flavoring lemon-juice, may be detected in the last brewage of the weekly bowl he offers to his friends, and it adds much to its toothsomeness. We hope to see him entirely restored to the lively vigor of his first estate, now that the peace is finally signed.

Louis Napoleon's nose has grown long and big again. He no longer wears the comely and gentlemaplike air which bas distinguished Mr. Punch's later pertraits. He is sitting in last week's carteen with Liberty humbly approaching him and saying, " Please, may I be godmother!" The discemfiture of Bonsparte's face is such, as he twitches at his imperial, as it might have been were it his New-York washerwoman presenting her little bill. Poor Liberty must take herself out of the way, that is clear, or she may find herself en route for Cayenne. It has a smack of the old hearty Punchy spirit of the Brummagem Benaparte out on a ride, and the garcon cutting open the goose that brought him the golden eggs, and the other illustrations of M. Bonsparte's career and prospects, in the days before England dreamt of seeing his banner hanging on St. George's Chapel or of following him to war or to peace. He is fair game for a mighty hunter, like Mr. Punch, and we are glad that Toby has got scent of him again, and that the hunt is like to be up once

The discontents of England with her present relations with France have been showing themselves as occasion served of late. They have added an under-growl to the thunders of The Times, and have been seen in the greater civility shown to Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and in the scarcely concealed murmurs of some of the provincial papers. The fact is, England begins to be conscious that all her prodigality of blood and treasure has been pouredout, not so much to humble the Russian tyrant-as to exalt the French one; that when the lion went to war with the bear in company with the fox, it was that Reyeard might outwit his ally and make terms with Bruin such as will serve his turn by and by in a way that it would take a La Fontaine rightly to express. These are the proper topics for Punch to treat of. The humburs of various degrees of transparency, to which hundreds of thousands of brave men have been sacrificed and thousands of millions of money cast upon their altar, are precisely what comes within the sphere of trenchant satire and piquant wit. We rejoice to see that he is like to reassume his proper office.

The jests of a country are as mighty, perhaps,

as the ballads. When it was said, "Let me make "the songs of a nation and I care not who makes "the laws," the sovereignty of wit had not been recognized. "A man who laughs will never be dangerous," was the reply of the Due de Choiseul when he gave the Reverend Mr. Yorick his pass ports as the jester of the King of England. But, by his Excellency's leave, he did not show that sagacity we might have expected of him. At that very time a set of scoffers were laughing out of being the ancient regime of which he was a part, and their bitter jests laid the whole in ruins. Men in France new know better the weight of a laugh. and there are none more rigidly put under surveillance than the laughers. Ridicule is a weapon Botaparte dreads more than the dagger or the bullet. And with reason: for whether ridicule be the test of absolute truth or not, it is of human institutions. Those that cannot stand being laughed at must fall. Indeed, it seems that Punch has been seized in Paris on account of this buffet to Bonaparte. Excellent good, i' faith! We are mistaken if this arrest of our great friend does not put him on his mettle. We trust to see his baton flying about the pate of the Brummagem Bonaparte as Friar Tuck's quarter-staff did about Gurth's. It shows, at least, how hard he hit that time. And we mistake the constitution of Mr. Punch if it will make him hold his hand. Bonaparte may find that he has made an exchange for the worse in swapping the autocrat of Russia for him of Fleet street. He is much the more dangerous enemy of the two. Fleet street stands for a mighty empire; No. 85 is only its capital. Its subjects are all over the world, and its monarch will prove an ugly customer if he gets his blood up. Napoleon the Little made a great blunder in quarreling with him. He has too many weak points to make it safe for him to rovoke a conflict in which the odds will be so fearfully against him. We will back Emperor Punch against Emperor Bonaparte any day. Vice

BRIDGES VA. STEAMBOATS. Our readers are aware of the controversy which

has been pending for several years as to the bridging of the Ohio opposite Wheeling. A suspension bridge was erected, under authority from the State of Virginia, across the river at Wheeling, at a sufficient elevation to allow ordinary steamboats in ordinary stages of the water to pass under it without difficulty: but at the highest stages of the water it became necessary for the first-class boats, which were able at these seasons only to ascend to Pittaburgh, to lower their smoke-pipes in order to para theor the bridge. This was complained of by the people of Pittsburgh, and by the steamboat owners, as an illegal interruption to the navigation of the river, and proceedings were commenced in the United States Courts, for the abatement of the bridge as a nuisance-these proceedings being in the name and under the authority of the State of Pennsylvania, which in everything relating to the

ecodingly bunkerish and not in the least disposed to sacrifice seeming tocal advantages of Ler own to any convenience of the public at large, L'owever great and obvious. The Supreme Court of the United States, found-

ing itself mainly upon old common law views and dectrines as to the interruption of free passage over navigable waters, held that the bridge, as it then was, did amount in a legal point of view to a nuisance, and that it must be abated either by the removal of the bridge entirely, or at least by its elevation so that the largest class of steamers might pass under it without interruption. As an offset to this decision, and to protect themselves against being obliged to submit to it, the Bridge Company obtained an Act of Congress declaring the bridge a post route, and enacting that steamboat chimneys should accommodate themselves to the bridge instead of the bridge being required, as the court had decreed, to conform itself to the chimneys. This procedure was denounced by the opponents of the bridge as a usurpation on the part of Congress, an interference with the rightful authority of the court, and as in no way of any avail to defeat the order for the removal or alteration of the bridge. Judge Grier, himself a citizen of Pittsburgh, and on all points an extreme Hunker, entered zealously into this view; but even he seems to have hesitated about issuing process for the abatement of the bridge-when the elements came to his aid. The bridge being struck by a whirlwind or ternade, its oscillations twisted the immense iron chains by which it was supported, and the whole structure was left in a few moments a heap

The enterprising proprietors were, however, no more disposed to yield quietly to this side wind than they had been to the decree of the Court, and they at once commenced preparations for rebuildirg the bridge, and for increasing its usefulness by making it a thoroughfare for railroad communication as well as for ordinary travel. Thereupon Judge Grier, upon spplication made to him on that behalf, issued an injunction against the rerefection of the bridge, and took other proceedings in the case with a view to carry out the judgment of the Supreme Court. Against these proceedings the parties affected by them have made loud complaints, and by their recent decision some at least of his colleagues on the bench of the Supreme Court seem to have regarded them as a usurpation by Judge Grier of an authority which, if to be exercised at all, ought only to be exercised with the sanction of the entire Court. Not only have they set aside these proceedings: they have refused also to sustain the injunction, thereby admitting the power of Congress to legalize the bridge, and to over-ride their original decree. Thus is settled, we take it, forever, a question

of great interest to all the States bordering on the

Ohio and the Mississippi, and settled, too, as we

think, in conformity to the progressive spirit of the times. It is undoubtedly a perfectly sound principle that no merely private interest ought to be allowed to interfere with the free passage up and de wn a navigable river. But it is evident, also, that beside the private interest of the company that builds this bridge and expects to make money by receiving tolls for passage over it, the public have an interest in a convenient and speedy passage across the river in no respect inferior to their interest in the convenient and speedy passage up and down it. The navigation of the river is protected not out of regard to the mere private interest of the steamboat owners nor even the local interest of the city of Pittsburgh and of the other towns and cities on its shores. What right have those private and local interests to claim any special privilege or advantage over other private and local interests which might be promoted by interrupting the navigation? It is plain that the only principle upon which the general right of free passage up and down a river is maintained, as against private and lecal interests that might be promoted by interruptions of it, is not the particular advantage of individuals, but the general advantage to the entire public derived from that free navigation. Till within a very recent period, there was no method of travel or transportion that, for ease, cheapness and general convenience, could compare with that of navigable water; and it was therefore for the best of reasons that the keeping of navigable waters open and free was held by the old common law to be a consideration that ought to have precedence over all others. The invention of railroads has quite changed the state of facts, and the reason of the law disappearing, the law must disappear with it. There are very few navigable rivers that, all things considered, can, as a medium of communication, taking passengers as well as goods into account, stand in advantageous comparison with a well-built and well-equipped railroad. The Ohio is commonly considered, and with good reason too, a navigable river of the first class, yet John Randolph denounced it as a mere sham, so far as navigation was concerned—dried up for six menths of the year, and frozen for the other six. This was expressing the idea rather strongly, as was John Randolph's habit; yet what with the drouth of Summer and the frost of Winter, navigable rivers in our climate labor under evident disadvantages, as compared with the regular and

and certain operations of a railroad. Under this new state of facts it is evident that the old common law doctrines as to navigable waters must undergo a certain modification. With the new importance given to land transportation, cases must continually occur in which the public convenience will require that the uninterrupted freedom of passing up and down a river should give way, in cases of conflict, to facilities for crossing it.

ENCROACHMENTS.

Mr. Clement C. Clay, jr., Senator from Alabama, is either very ignorant of the facts of history, or very reckless in his assertions. In his late speech in the Senate his chief point seems to have been, that so far from there being any trath in the charge of aggressions on the part of the slaveholders, ever since the foundation of the Government the South has been gradually yielding to the encroachments and usurpations of the North. Upon what occasion, we should like to be informed, has the South ever yielded anything to the North! The only occasion, so far as we can recollect, as to which any colorable pretense of this sort could be set up, was the Missouri Compromise. Upon that occasion, considering a bird in the hand worth two in the bush, for the sake of securing quiet possession of Missouri as a Slave State, the slaveholders did resign a claim, such as it was, which they had set up not merely to Missouri, but to the whole territory north and west of it. But, unfortunately for Mr. Clay's argument, the Compromise which they then entered into they have since repudiated, and the very occasion of the Alabama Senator's speech is to defend the South against the reclamations to which that repudistion has given rise. But let us look a little at some other facts calcu- | or was ever invited to have, or ever saw said Mamorial

ated to shed a different light from that which Me. C. C. Clay sees by, upon the relatants for the last forty years of the North and the South. Take the Tariff Question, which for so long a portion of that period formed so prominent a topic of public loter. est. The Tariff of 1816, the basis of the whole system of protection to manufactures, was emimently a Southern measure, brought forward as the natural supplement to that system of subargo, con mercial restrictions and war, which had been the f.worite policy of the South, and under which our domestic manufactures first sprung into atistence. Subsequently, however, the slaveholder interest come to the conclusion that the policy of Free trade was most for their interest; and Me. Clay surely cannot undertake to deny that our existing Tariff legislation has been shaped with a view to conform to this change of Southern opinion upon that subject.

So, too, of Internal Improvements. That, also, was in its origin a Southern measure. As Heary Clay-no relation, we believe, of Mr. C. C., Clay, it., of Alabama-a Southern man and a slaveba lder, had taken upon himself the advocacy of Pro tection to Domestic Manufactures; so Mr. Calle un assumed to himself the leadership as to the most er of Internal Improvements. But the South change d its mind, too, about Internal Improvements. The money that might have gone, perhaps on the whole quite as usefully, for roads and canals, was reserved. to be spent on Florida and Mexican wars. Surely, even Mr. C. C. Clay, jr., will not deny that on this question of public policy the South has carried the day. Then, as to the Currency question; the South, in 1817, set up the Bank of the United. States; in 1832 the South knocked it down. This, surely, cannot be one of those points upon which, according to Mr. C. C. Clay, jr., the South has vielded to the encroachments and usurpations of the North. Another point of public policy on which the North

and South differed, was the removal of the Indians -s question in which the State of Alabama had a pretty deep interest. The South carried that point, too, at the expense of many millions of dollars-not to mention some little damage to the national character for good faith and justice. Next came the annexation of Texas, eminently and exclusively a Southern measure—a measure to which Mr. Van Buren, so long as he was at the head of the Government, would afford no countenance. It was introduced into our politics by Mr. Tyler; and the Democratic party, for the sake of pleasing the South, took it up and assented to it. Mr. Van Buren was thrown overboard, Mr. Polk was elected President, and from that moment the organization and management of the Democratic party, with all the influence which that party exercises on the administration of our national affairs, has been entirely in the hands of the slaveholders. Next Mr. Fillmore threw himself into their arms, and the consequence was the Fugitive Slave Act, followed soon after by the repeal of the Moouri And yet, with all these facts staring him in the

face, Mr. C. C. Clay, jr., talks about the usurpations and encroachments of the North

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 21, 1866. Our Minister at Nicaragus, Mr. Wheeler, has sent no dispatches to the Government in regard to the hostilities in Costa Rica; nor, indeed, has be written on any subject since it was discovered that Walker took liberties with all the correspondence which passed through his Post-Office. The embargo has been a severe trial to Mr. Wheeler, who has a peculiar fancy for writing himself down, after the fashion of Dogberry. He is now devoting himself, according to such imperfect intelligence as reaches here, to the labor of collecting testimeny to vindicate his diplomatic exploits, and particularly that of providing bad brandy to Walk-er's troops after their patriotic performance at The Transit Company are compelled to secrete all their communications concerning its affairs on the persons of friendly passengers, as condemnation of the Government in that business has been denounced as treason by one who would not much scruple to shoot the traitors. With all Wheeler's well-known partialities for Walker, it is pretty well ascertained that his dispatches have more than once been rifled and appropriated, while he has been obliged to wink at this little infirmity of those in authority.

It would gratify a good many people here, and by no means disturb the composure of the court-circles, if half that is said of the transfer of M. Sartige to Turin were true. There is no such information at the proper Departments, and who-ever will bring it officially may be sure of gracious reception. The highest recent achievement in the diplomacy of this Legation was the formal an-inouncement of the birth of the son of the Nephew of his Uncle. This precious information cames sanctified by the Emperor's autograph, and was delivered with ceremonious precision by the Chargé d'Affaires, M. Boileau. The sham gravity of the whole proceeding is said to have been sur passingly ludicrous. When Mr. Crampton was is emmunication with the Government this stat formality was a sort of business transaction which was performed with periodical punctuality about In the present case it it is every fifteen months. novelty, and therefore the parade may be sor ne what pardoned.

Mr. Dallas is greatly tickled with his reception by the nobility. His democratic professions are not at all offended by the closest contact with aris-His democratic professions tocratic entities. They dovetail very nicely to under hereditary mahogany, and hob-nob as sprung from the same political dam. Our s a courtier by nature, as he is in appr and will figure most admirably wherever milord anybody leads the way. He has yet to be presented to the Queen, who happened to town when he arrived, but doubtless hastened back as soon as he has discussed in series of the seri presence. As soon as he has discussed it a series of projected dinners, lounged at the off icial soirces, and sipped sherry with Palmerston , such small affairs of state as the Eulistments and Central America may get squeezed into consideration.
Diplomacy, they say, is both pune! ilious and epicurean, and court ceremony and for agras must have
their day and night too, if all the John Bulls and

Jonathans should meantime get to loggerheads.

The House worked like a teaver till dinnertime in dead opposition to the two millions of surplusage, tacked on to the Deficiency bill by the Senate. One after another the amendments fell as thick as leaves in Valamb rosa. as thick as leaves in Valumb ross. Lopping of a few hundred thousand here, and half a million there, soon run up the figure to the aggregate of formidable zeros. Among the victims was the Water works, against which the elements seemed to conspire as the Rotundr, was deluged without a dollar of expense throug) , the unguarded aperture of the demolished dom . Of course, the Senate will stand by their sme diments, and the Committers of conference may finally agree to concur with their adhesion. In this event it will depend upon the resolution of the House whether the Deficiency bill thus boaded down shall pass, or not Being an advocate of purification, I am in favor liberal supply of water, which Washington needs about as much as any city. There are others too who could telerate this "extravagance," if it were only opened to the competition of contract.

The Washington Star will please take notice that its prinuation that any Editor of THE TRIBUSE had anything to do with the revision of the Kansas Memorial,